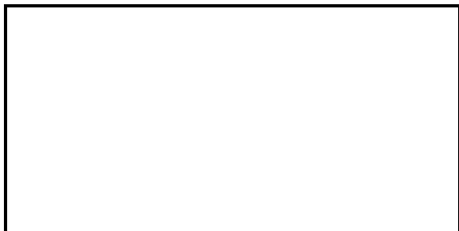


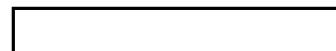
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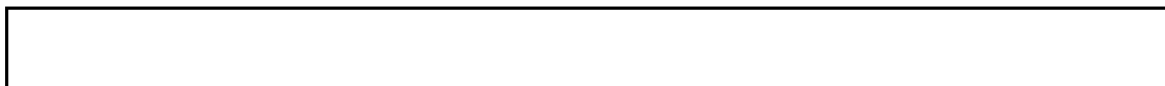
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22 February 1961

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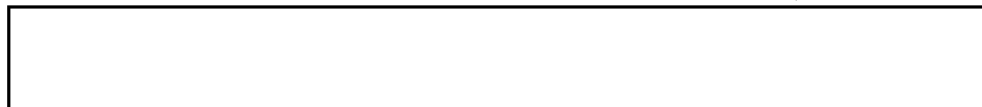
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2. USSR - West German: Moscow's 17 February memorandum to Bonn repeats call for free city in West Berlin and a German peace treaty. (*Page i*)
3. Congo: Tshombé labels UN resolution a "declaration of war" against Katanga and announces mobilization. (*Page i*)



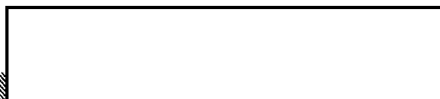
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5. Portugal: Defense minister gives Salazar virtual ultimatum calling for reforms in Lisbon's African colonies. (*Page ii*)



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7. Burma: Leftist led riots may lead to further demonstrations. (*Page iii*)
8. Watch Committee conclusions. (*Page iv*)



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USSR-Germany: The Soviet memorandum of 17 February to Bonn probably is a reminder to the West that the Berlin and German questions remain unsolved. It may have been timed to influence Chancellor Adenauer's talks with Prime Minister Macmillan on 22 February. Although the memorandum asserted that negotiations cannot be further deferred, it avoided establishing an explicit deadline. Moscow makes no new proposals and reaffirms its long-standing positions on establishing a free city in West Berlin and concluding a German peace treaty. The memorandum does not exclude the possibility of an interim solution of the Berlin question under a definite time limit, and repeats the general threat to conclude a separate peace treaty.

Congo: Tshombé has reacted immediately and vigorously to the UN Security Council's 21 February resolution. Charging that the resolution was a "declaration of war by the UN against Katanga and the whole former Belgian Congo," he announced the

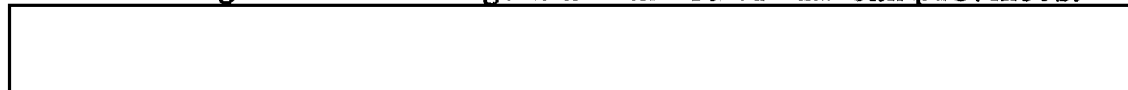
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mobilization of the province's population to "defend lives and property menaced by the United Nations." He said that the UN would be responsible for any bloodshed as a result of the resolution. [REDACTED]

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Portugal: Defense Minister Botelho Moniz claims he has given Premier Salazar a virtual ultimatum that immediate economic and social reforms must be undertaken to alleviate the deteriorating situation in Angola and the other African provinces.

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***Burma:** Press reports of yesterday's rioting in Rangoon are essentially accurate. They were the most violent anti-American demonstrations ever held in Burma; well planned and directed, they probably have set the stage for further disturbances. The leaders were leftist students from the Communist-dominated Rangoon University Student Union and the All Burma Federation of Student Unions together with representatives of the pro-Communist Burma Trade Union Congress and the National United Front. They intended, [REDACTED] to provoke police intervention. Having succeeded, some students returned to the University campus to pass resolutions condemning the "police brutality" --a move which traditionally precedes expanded student strikes and

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demonstrations. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the demonstrators had obtained a permit to march in protest against the murder of Patrice Lumumba and against the supply of American materiel to the Chinese Nationalist irregulars in northeastern Burma. They had been denied, however, authorization to approach the American Embassy. As of nightfall, the demonstrators in front of the embassy had been dispersed by Army troops called in to assist the police, but continued to agitate and demonstrate in smaller groups throughout the city. Although a number of police and demonstrators have been injured and one death has been reported, thus far no Americans have been injured and property damage has been limited to smashed windows in the embassy building and at the Pan American office. [REDACTED]

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WATCH COMMITTEE CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of findings by its Watch Committee, the United States Intelligence Board concludes that:

- A. No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends to initiate hostilities against the United States or its possessions in the immediate future.
- B. No Sino-Soviet bloc country intends deliberately to initiate direct military action against US forces abroad, US allies, or areas peripheral to the bloc in the immediate future.
- C. Communist forces in Laos continue the active defense of their base area in the Plaine des Jarres. The bloc shows no inclination toward a political settlement except on its own terms. The Communist forces in Laos retain the

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[REDACTED] 25X1

capability to increase somewhat their military efforts in support of their political objectives.

- D. Effective implementation of the strengthened UN mandate in the Congo will probably tend to arrest the disintegration of the Gizenga regime, to inhibit the military activity of Mobutu's forces, and to raise a serious possibility of armed clashes between UN forces and the Katanga army.

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The Vice President
Executive Offices of the White House
The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs
The Scientific Adviser to the President
The Director of the Budget
The Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization
The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Chairman, Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities
Executive Secretary, National Security Council
The Department of State
The Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State
The Director, International Cooperation Administration
The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs
The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration
The Counselor
The Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning
The Director of Intelligence and Research
The Treasury Department
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Department of Defense
The Secretary of Defense
The Deputy Secretary of Defense
The Secretary of the Army
The Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of the Air Force
The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)
The Assistant to Secretary of Defense (Special Operations)
The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff
Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
Chief of Staff, United States Army
Commandant, United States Marine Corps
U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Commander in Chief, Pacific
The Director, The Joint Staff
The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff
The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army
The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy
The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force
The Department of Justice
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The Federal Bureau of Investigation
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The Atomic Energy Commission
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